



APPENDIX A

MARKED UP SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPHS

Paragraph Beginning on Page 9, Line 19

A cable pulling device that is suitable for use in the present invention is depicted in a side elevational view in Fig. 8 and a cable engaging collet of the cable puller is depicted in Fig. 9. The cable puller 120 is preferably formed with two parallelly disposed hydraulic pistons 510 having outer piston housings 512 that are mounted at their rearward ends 514 to a rear end fixture 516. A forward end fixture 528 is engaged to the forward ends of the outer housings 512. The hydraulic lines 132 are engaged to the end fixture[s] 516 [and 528] through a suitable coupling 518 such that hydraulic fluid passes through the hydraulic lines 132, through the end fixture[s] 516 [and 528] and into the two hydraulic pistons 510. Hydraulic push rods 524 project outwardly from the forward end fixture 528 and are fixedly engaged to a front end block 536. A slotted, generally cylindrical nose piece 540 is engaged to the front end block 536. The nose piece 540 is formed with a cable passage slot 544 cut through a side of the nose piece 540, and the outer diameter of the nose piece 540 is sized to mount within the shoulder 434 of the slotted annulus 124 of the frame member 84, as is described hereinbelow with the aid of Fig. 11. A generally U-shaped cable passage slot, generally denoted by the numeral 550 is formed in each of the front end block 536, forward end fixture 528 and the rear end fixture 514, such that the cable 70 can be installed within the cable pulling device 120 from its side. That is, it is not necessary to thread an end of the cable 70 through the cable pulling device 120.

Paragraph Beginning on Page 19, Line 27

As was previously described with regard to cable puller 120, and with reference to Fig. [25] 28, when the hydraulic pistons 510 are activated the forward end fixture 528 moves away from the front end block 1412. The rearward motion of the forward end fixture 528 causes the collets 560 to close upon and grab the cable 70, pulling it rearwardly (to the right in Fig. 28). Significantly, the front collets 1408 do not grab the cable 70 during the rearward motion caused by the movement of the fixture 528. After the fixture 528 has completed its stroke of generally two to six inches, the forward end fixture 528 returns to its starting position and, the collets 560 release their hold upon the cable and slide forwardly along the surface of the cable. As has been indicated hereabove, where significant resistive force exists in the cable, the cable may stretch,

whereupon the cable will not remain stationary, but rather it returns to its unstretched condition. It has been experienced that a long cable may actually stretch one to three inches, thereby significantly reducing the cable motion gain of each stroke of the cable puller.